

# EVENING BULLETIN

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WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, - - - EDITOR

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FRIDAY APRIL 26, 1912

It is friction, not revolution, that destroys machinery. — Henry Ward Beecher.

## SANITATION AND THE LEGISLATURE.

In view of the mixed political conditions of the present time it may be better judgment for the Governor to refrain from calling a special session of the Legislature to handle the all-important subject of sanitation for the city of Honolulu.

The Bulletin believes that in spite of the political mix-up, better results would be obtained on this particular subject with the attention of the Legislature and the public centered on one issue. A general session of the Legislature has not only the same disturbing political complications but also a great mass of other serious and important work to be done in a very short time.

However, since the Governor seems to have made up his mind, the Bulletin desires to remind its readers and the people throughout the Territory that sanitation is now and will continue to be the first and most important work to be carried on by this commonwealth. If the loss of life and suffering that inevitably follows in the wake of lax sanitation does not appeal to the thoughtful population, they should then become interested and active as a pure matter of "dollars and cents." Sanitation for Honolulu is an investment in lives and dollars. It is worth while. Our people must be constantly on guard.

Honolulu has proved that it can conquer the mosquito, but the proof doesn't amount to much if we fail in any detail to continue the good work, and become conquerors at all points in the fight for a clean town.

Get in and clean up—Everybody's doing it.

Perhaps Explorer Scott is lingering at the South Pole to see how it will size up as a summer resort.

Pineapple culture and preserving is very close to becoming "Big Business" for Honolulu.

Let's be ready to meet "canal prosperity" half way at least. In the States the people are making preparations to meet it nine-tenths of the way. Get ready for the Canal.

Reports of eastern banks state that business is good and prospects are bright. If the cost of living goes any higher these bank statements should be about correct.

Governor Frear has made no mistake in advancing Arthur G. Smith to the position of Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Smith came to the Islands well recommended and he has made good.

Brazil has extended an invitation to the National Coffee Growers' Association to send a delegation of twenty members to that country to study coffee growing. Is it worth while for Hawaii to get in on this?

The battleship Florida, recently launched by this country, is the fastest in the world. A battleship nowadays must always be the something at some time before it is sent to the boneyard.

Personal friends of Mr. Roosevelt are not at all backward in stating that the Colonel's entrance into the arena for nomination is bringing more smiles of assurance to his Democratic enemies than to his Republican compatriots.

How about that second clean-up act? Unhealthy mixtures of garbage and ashes, and mosquito-breeding tanks are again accumulating on the vacant lots of the city, and at any time "results" may be looked for. The only way we can keep this city eternally clean is to keep eternally at it with the rake.

## EVENING SMILES

Will—What do you think of Champ's bark's boom?  
Phil—I think it is being hounded to death.

"Mary, where is that chicken pie told you to heat up for me?"  
"Well, mum, you told me to heat it up and I've heated it up!"

He—If you hadn't been so long dressing we shouldn't have missed the train.

She—And if you hadn't hurried me so we shouldn't have so long to wait for the next.

Tess—Really, was it a love match?  
Jess—Nonsense, he's old enough to be her grandfather. She simply married his money.

Tess—Of course, but you don't think she loves money, do you?

income is to be divided upon the following schedule.

Seventy-five per cent. is to be divided again as follows:

Two-thirds of the seventy-five per cent. (fifty per cent. of the whole) to go to Miss Parker, and one-third to Mrs. Knight, provided this amounts to not less than \$3000 a month for Miss Parker and \$1500 a month for Mrs. Knight. If it does amount to less, the deficit is to be made up from the remaining twenty-five per cent. undivided.

The remaining twenty-five per cent. under ordinary circumstances, is to be used for benevolent or educational purposes as before mentioned, or for investment in real estate or other property.

Arrangements are made whereby either Miss Parker or her mother may dispose of their share under the deed by will at their death, and the property disposed of either dies intestate is arranged.

Chas. L. Sorenson, assistant manager of the ranch, is to become trustee in case A. W. Carter dies or is incapable of serving.

The trustee's bond is fixed at \$100,000, and he is given broad and liberal powers in managing the estate.

## SEN. BRISTOW SAYS NO DANGER OF FREE SUGAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 15.—

There is not the slightest danger of the Senate concurring in the House free sugar bill, unless the Standpat Regular Republicans become stiff-necked and refuse to accept some reasonable reduction in the duties on sugar. The only possibility of favorable action would arise from the Regulars assuming an attitude of resistance to any and all modifications.

This was the significant statement made to the Bulletin correspondent by Senator Bristow of Kansas, the recognized expert of the progressive Republicans on all matters affecting the tariff on sugar.

"I believe there should be some legislation lowering the existing rates on sugar," said Mr. Bristow. "The people expect action of this character. There should be no radical revision which would destroy or even damage either the cane or beet industry. But the enormous profits have reaped each year by the sugar trust should be reduced and divided among the consumers."

"There is no disposition whatever to remove all tariff duties from sugar and place it on the free list. That crisis will only arise if the regular standpat Republicans refuse to accept any reduction."

"As the situation stands the Progressives will not vote for the House free sugar bill. They will support the substitute already introduced by me. But if the Regulars will not agree to some modification I believe the Progressives will vote with the Democrats for the free sugar bill rather than have no legislation on the subject. I also believe the Progressive votes for free sugar would be sufficient to offset the Democrats who would oppose the House bill."

"It is too early to ascertain the precise attitude of the Regulars, but I believe now there will be perfected legislation at this session of Congress revising the sugar schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill."

Those who have made a careful canvass of the Senate disagree with Mr. Bristow and do not think a sufficient number of Progressives will vote for free sugar to overcome the Democratic defection. This is not even claimed by the Democratic leaders and is disputed by all the Republicans in a position to count noses.

Regulars' Position.

The Regulars are at the same time taking cognizance of Mr. Bristow's position. Nearly all the representatives of sugar interests here say there could be a slight modification of existing rates without great detriment to the industry. These have requested Senator Smoot of Utah to prepare a sugar revision bill based on the ideas set forth by all those appearing as witnesses before the Senate finance committee. It is desired that he should make a composite chart of all the views expressed and arrange a bill which would meet the opinions of all those engaged in the sugar business. It is desired that this should become a permanent law and prevent the recurrence of proposed sugar legislation at each session of Congress.

Up to this time Senator Smoot, who is a member of the finance committee, has not drafted his compromise measure. He has only indicated that the first plank will be the abolition of the Dutch color standard. He may also advocate the removal of the differential on refined sugars.

Such a bill would be similar to that urged by Senator Bristow at the extraordinary session of Congress last year. He estimated that his plan would be equivalent to a reduction of 15 points in the duties on sugar.

**New Bristow Bill.**  
The bill now offered by Mr. Bristow goes a trifle further than that of last year. It provides for a modification of approximately 20 points.

Much interest is manifested here in the bill arranged by Mr. Smoot, if he undertakes the task assigned him by representatives of the sugar interests. He comes from a leading beet sugar state and it is likely he will go far in reducing protection. Mr. Smoot is not expected to take up the work of figuring out a compromise sugar bill until the hearings before the finance committee have been concluded, all the testimony printed and indexed and the various features all outlined for consideration.

BY C. S. ALBERT.

(Special Bulletin Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 2.—Senator Jones gave Colonel Roosevelt a severe drubbing in the Senate recently. He took all the visible hide off and tossed a little salt on the sore places. He replied to the colonel's observations in his Detroit speech concerning Mr. Jones' attitude on the Lorimer case. All the Progressive Senators sat silent while Mr. Jones flayed their idol, and said nothing in reply. Mr. Borah, an original Roosevelt man, asked three or four questions regarding the Lorimer matter, but did not take up for his friend.

Senator Jonathan Bourne's campaign for reelection in Oregon cost him just \$778.95, according to his sworn statement filed with the secretary of the Senate. Mr. Bourne conducted his campaign from June 1 to the primary to be held April 19.

The largest item was \$400 for four pages in the Oregonian for a pamphlet which the Oregonians desire to make to the electorate. The account is one of the smallest on record.

After a long illness, Mrs. Lavinia Morgan Drum, widow of Gen. Richard Coulter Drum, U. S. A., daughter of the late Judge Thomas Gibbs Morgan of Louisiana, passed away at her home, Langdrum, near Bethesda, Md. Interment was in Arlington cemetery.

Mrs. Drum was born at Baton Rouge, La., January 4, 1832, and was married to General Drum September 25, 1850. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, and an adopted daughter, who was very dear to her, Mrs. Irwin Tarr, daughter of General Drum's brother, Thomas Lang Drum; as well as her grandchildren, Richard Coulter Drum Hunt, Henry Jackson Hunt 3rd, Thomas Gibbs Morgan Oliphant, Lieutenant in the Fifth Field Artillery, U. S. A.; Miss Margaret Coulter Oliphant and M. Campbell Oliphant.

Mrs. Drum was of a generation fast disappearing from Washington. Like her late husband, she was known to her intimates as a woman of quiet, gentle life, devoted to unostentatious charity. Her home, for years, was noted for its hospitality until her health began to fail. For some time she had lived in retirement at her farm, Langdrum.

In order to give to the United States navy officers, a rank commensurate with the importance of their commands, Representative Bates of Pennsylvania, a member of the House committee on naval affairs, has introduced a bill on the subject which provides for an admiral and four vice admirals on the active list. If the bill becomes a law the great fleets of the United States will be commanded by an admiral who will have entire charge of Uncle Sam's floating fortresses and all the accessory vessels. It is not the first time such a bill has been introduced, although Representative Bates' present measure provides for more high officers than any previous measures.

The ladies of the

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## THE WIRELESS

is used by the business man who appreciates the value of time

has been left untouched. Representative Bates said:

"I simply don't know what officers would be affected. That has not entered into my considerations in this bill. The officers to be made admiral and vice admiral would be selected by the President and the Secretary of the Navy."

Just at present the United States navy presents a sorry spectacle from a "gold-lace" point of view, as England, France, Germany and Japan have 100 officers higher in rank than any officers in command in the United States navy.

Secretary Meyer of the Navy Department has written a letter to Representative Bates in which he says: "The department believes that the enactment of a measure reestablishing the higher grades of flag officers has now become an urgent necessity. This opinion is based on the principle that rank should be commensurate with the importance of the command and should be higher than that of subordinate officers in the same command; also on a consideration of the national interests likely to become involved."

Speaking of the grade of admiral Representative Bates said today: "After the Civil War the country put the navy on a peace basis and abolished the grade of admiral and vice admiral. The country wanted to do away with big fleets and the Amer-

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Rear admiral is the highest grade held by those having commands in the navy at present.

If the bill becomes a law undoubtedly there will be activity on the part of five naval officers who would like to benefit by the law. But when Representative Bates was asked today why the five officers would be his reply indicated that as far as the House of Representatives and its naval committee are concerned the personal element

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Manoa Valley ..... 2 " 75.00  
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can flag was carried into foreign ports on a lot of old tubs. But now we have a great fleet and the command of the fleet should be placed in the hands of officers of proper rank. The authorized number of flag officers in the navy now is eighteen rear admirals.

The Bates bill has been referred to the committee on naval affairs of the House. It will probably be brought up after some of the appropriation bills are disposed of. The bill provides that the President shall nominate "and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint the vice admirals from officers on the active list of the navy in the grade of rear admirals who have heretofore or who shall hereafter have served creditably as such rear admirals in command of a fleet, squadron or division of the navy." The admiral is to be appointed in the same way from the list of vice admirals. "The pay of an admiral would be \$13,000 a year and that of vice admiral \$11,000. Both grades would have substantial allowances for quarters. Retirement is provided for at the age of sixty-five, with three-fourths pay.

Western coal has been found unsuitable for the use of the navy except in shore plants, on tugs and other vessels which would not be expected to take part in battle.

Comparative tests held aboard the cruisers West Virginia, Colorado and Maryland have convinced naval officers that it would be unwise to give preference to Western coal, which is old to produce excessive amounts of ash and soot, which tend to clog tubes and grates and have a certain destructive effect on boilers, which would be a very serious matter in war time. The Navy Department is keenly interested in finding some coal in the Western States which would burn as well as the Eastern coal, and to this end further tests of other coals will be held as soon as vessels are available.



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